CAROLINA OBSERVER

And

FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1823. [NO. 10.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted,
4-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Figured Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Hdkfs. and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant setts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks,
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

JOHN McARN.

May 2, 1823. 52tf.

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
32 Nests Bandboxes,
30 do. Packing do.

ALSO.

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve*. Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent*.
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of

O P. STARK.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1823.—6m.

Rags! Rags!

CASH and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at ... store and at the Paper Mill.

... 1823. 4-6m

CHEAP WHOLESALE



Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

VALUABLE LANDS IN EAST FLORIDA, *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15 1823. 70-81p

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & ... have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Winsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823. 1tf.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance very ready in his answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow shall be entitled to a *reward of thirty-dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 28, 1823. 10tt

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MANSION HOTEL, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country market affords; his stables shall and be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Mansion Hotel

Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages.

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

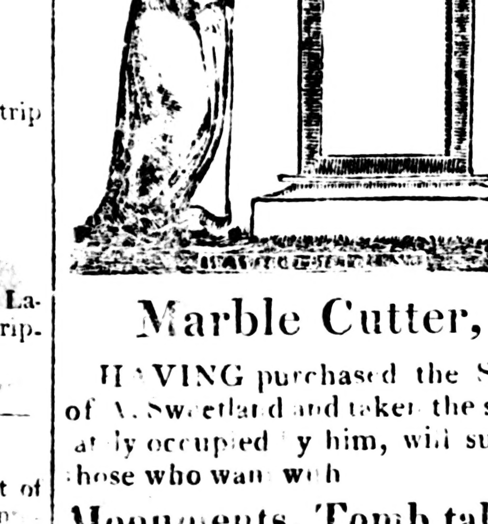
☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

D JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment 51.tf.

Fayetteville. May 22. 1823

David Anderson, Jr.



Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N C.

Coach & Carriage Making *BUSINESS.*

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. A. McLauchlen, the establishment lately occupied by him on Person street, offers his service to the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and the public generally, in the above line of business. All work sent to his shop, shall be done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms; and he hopes from his general knowledge of the above business, to merit a share of public patronage. ... LLEN.

Fayetteville, July 23, 1823.—8w

North-Carolina Register, AND UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this state; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September.

COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24. 1823. 9*

BANK STOCK.

THE undersigned will take a few shares of Cape Fear and State Bank Stock, at suitable prices.

D. SMITH,
Hay Mount.

July 31, 1823.—3t11

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1tv.1

NOTICE.

PERSONS using weights or measures in the town of Fayetteville, or in the county of Cumberland, must call at the office in that part of the State-House formerly occupied by J. McIver, Esq. and have them tried by the Standard, by the 8th of August next, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1823. 3wt10.

Book Store.

JNO. McRAE has for sale, at his Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, a valuable assortment of *BOOKS* in the different departments of literature and science; among which are the following:

Theology, Religious Biography, &c.—Adam's Religious World Displayed, Chalmer's Astronomical and other Discourses, Saurin's Sermons, Davies' do. Hunter's Sacred Biography, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Simeon's Skeletons, Meikle's Traveller, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Paley's Theology, Memoirs of Rev. A. Fuller, Life of John Calvin, Buchanan's Christian Researches, Frey's Narrative, Doctrine of Life for the New-Jerusalem, Butterworth's Concordance, Bibles, family and common, &c &c.

History, Biography, and Miscellanies.—Ramsay's United States, Maj. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs of Jackson, Universal History, Josephus' Works, History of Rome, do. of England, Domestic Encyclopedia, Morse's Gazetteer, latest edition, Shakspeare, Elegant Extracts, Moore's Works, Salmagundi, Peveril of the Peak, Annals of the Parish, Sir Andrew Wylie, Sporting Anecdotes, Cavalier, Minstrel Love, Seventy Six, Percy Anecdotes, Martyr of Antioch, Cain, Sardanapalus, Privateer, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, Loves of the Angels, Don Juan, Marcian Colonna, Giuseppino, Happiness, Idle Man, Dr. Syntax's Tour, Rhyming Dictionary, Gay's Fables, Popular Models Nightingale, Thornton's Botany, Foster's Essays, Burton's Lectures, Say's Political Economy, Carey's do. Practical Accountant, White's Compendium of Cattle Medicine, besides various other miscellaneous works.

LAW.—Vesey's Chancery Reports, 20 vols, Phillip's Evidence, Espinasse on Evidence, Newland on Contracts, American Precedents, New-York Digest.

Medicine and Surgery.—Chapman's Therapeutics, Thomas's Practice Ewel's Medical Companion, American Dispensatory, Magendie's Physiology, Bell's Operative Surgery, Bell's Letters, Brodie on the Joints, Fife's Anatomy, Prognostics and Crises of Hippocrates, Combe's Phrenology, Physician's Vade Mecum, Ramsbotham's Midwifery.

Classical and School Books.—Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Roman Antiquities, Selectæ Profanis, Viri Romæ, Historiæ Sacræ Græca Minora, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Schrevelli's Lexicon, Latin and Greek Grammars, Simson's Euclid, Hutton's Mathematics, Ferguson's Astronomy, Gibson's Surveying, Pike's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jameson's Logic, Duncan's do. Blair's Philosophy, Joyce's do. Morse's, Adam's and Willett's Geography, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Walker's Dictionary, Webster's, Murray's, Dilworth's and Waldo's Spelling Books, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, American Selections, English Reader, Catechetical Compend of History, Catechisms on Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Classical Biography and Mythology, Universal History, Roman Antiquities, Grecian do. Jewish do. Roman History, Grecian do. English do. in a series of numbers, adapted to the use of scholars in the United States, with engraved illustrations.

Also—Atlases, Prints, Blank Books, Copy Slips, Writing and Letter Paper, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Slates Lead and Slate Pencils, Paint Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

John Eccles

WISHES to purchase two yoke of young, large, strong, and well broke oxen. Cash will be paid.

July 28, 1823.—3w

Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Tuesday, the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the county court,) one hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds, with at least two good securities, will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale, by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY,
ALEX GRAHAM.

Salisbury, July 11 1823. 3wt12.

Burwell Rouse's Estate.

THE subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of Burwell Rouse, at September term of Cumberland county court, 1821, and has at two different times posted up advertisements in writing, calling upon persons having claims to present them and upon those indebted, to make payment; but those advertisements at each time, having disappeared the day after they were put up; he now takes this method to call upon all those who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and to notify such as have claims thereupon, to present them for payment, before the next county court, or they will be debarred recovery.

ARCHIBALD McLERAN, *Adm'r.*

Cumberland County,
July 23, 1823. 3wt10

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 13.

Hotel & Boarding House.

MRS. BARGE informs her friends and the public, that she still keeps up her HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, where every exertion will be used, as heretofore, to render the situation of travellers and others, who may please to call upon her, agreeable. She is well furnished with Liquors, good Beds, &c. and her table will be always supplied with all the variety which the country affords. Her tables are good, abundantly provided with Grain and Fodder, and under the care of faithful and attentive Hostlers.

By the most unremitted attentions to the comfort and convenience of her guests, she hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to her.

Fayetteville. July 24. 1823.—8*

The Subscriber

WISHES to employ some young man of character, to take charge of a Tan Yard, where the business is extensively carried on. One desirous of learning the trade, would be preferred; to whom, if well recommended, a convenient situation is offered on good terms.

8wt12 WALTER F. LEAK.

Richmond Co. Grassy Island,
on Pee Dee River.

Run Away.

TAKEN up, and put in jail, a mulatto man names ISAAC, who says he belongs to Samuel Guy, of Iredell county. He has on the right side of his nose a mark, given to him by his mother; the mark is a black colour, naturally impressed in the flesh, for its intended purpose. Isaac is a very remarkable slave, about five feet six inches high, well built, a bright complexion, and about twenty or twenty five years of age. Had on when taken up and put in jail, cotton homespun shirt and trowsers. His master is requested, by law to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

Fayette ... July 16, 1823.—8*

Sheriff's sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the first day of September next, the following lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1821, together with the cost of advertising the same, viz:

100 acres on Campbell's creek, given in by Allen Northington 2 61
300 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by James Northington 8 85
250 acres on Anderson creek, given in by Wm. Crawford 1 55
430 acres on or near Neill's creek, given in by Dempse Bullard 2 56
75 acres on Black river, given in by Obadiah Hagens 24
650 acres on Neill's creek, given in by John Jones 3 10
1000 acres on Black river and Cape Fear, given in by Arch. McNeill 12 32
200 acres on Buie's creek, given by Wm. Wade 1 84
150 acres on the turkey pen branch, not listed 95
100 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Mavil Jones 51
120 acres on Santen's creek, given in by Isham Prince 1 60
96 acres on do. given in by Stephen Pope 30
728 acres on Hector's creek, given in by Lewis Robinson for Mary Beard 3 40
800 acres on the Marsh branch, given in by Wm. Sied 2 48
1350 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Stephen Senter for the heirs of Stephen Johnston 4 18½
150 acres on Black river, given in by Stephen Senter for Jesse Wood 47
808 acres on the Marsh branch, given in by Silas Stephens 3 37½
36 acres on or near Hector's creek, given in by Arthur Smith 1
500 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Simon Johnston 3 44
400 acres on Black river, given in by Zilpha Bagget 62
180 acres on Mingo swamp, given in by Benjamin Moore 58
360 acres on do. given in by Abram Parker 1 12
120 acres on Stony run, given in by Wm. Stoneill 62
250 acres on Mingo swamp, given in by Penelope Trapnell 78
200 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by James P. Wilson for Mary Wilson 2 03
550 acres on Barbecue creek, given in by John Cameron, Esq. 2 [illegible]0
100 acres on the road fair land, given in by Neill McHune 2 76
150 acres near Moore county line, given in by John Morison 1 85
200 acres on the three prongs, given in by Murdock McIver 1 24
150 acres on the Gum swamp, given in by Alexander McDougald 47
390 acres on Crane's creek, given in by John Morison [illegible]
280 acres on upper little river, given in by Elizabeth McHune for the estate of Neill McHune [illegible]
400 acres on the cyprus swamp, given in by Daniel Morison 1 [illegible]
100 acres on the spring branch, given in by Mary Paterson [illegible]
100 acres on upper little river, given in by Daniel Smith [illegible]
210 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by Flora Smith [illegible]

JO. HODGES, *for*
ALEX. McKAY, *late Sh'ff.*

July 21, 1823.—3w

For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person street formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot &* ..., well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

12 June 2tf.

Affairs of Spain.

A distinguished Spaniard in London, has appealed to the people of England in behalf of his countrymen, urging that the cause of Spain, is the cause of the whole world. He asserts that the French accounts altogether misrepresent the actual situation of Spain. The following is an extract from his appeal, which is dated at London June, 8.

"Nothing equalled my surprise on landing in England, to observe the false notions which prevail in many of your political circles, with respect to the situation of Spain. I have heard of discouragement, of failure of resources, of I know not what dispositions on the part of the new Ministers and of the Cortes to submit to the views of France. Permit me to pause a little on these important points, and to submit some facts to you instead of those vague ideas with which the opinion of the people of England is poisoned.—Spain presents many points of resistance and of attack. Catalonia is defended by the heroic Mina at the head of 22,000 veterans, the number of which he has not chosen to augment; in his rear, the battalions of the brave Catalans, well disciplined, excellent marksmen, and jealous as they always have been of their independence, occupy the mountains, and make incursions in the plains, intercepting every where the convoys and communications, and continually harassing the detached corps of the enemy. All those operations are made in unison with the brave Ballasteros, who occupies the ancient kingdom of Valencia, a country fruitful in resources of every kind, where he is organizing the army which is to fall on the left wing of the French if they should advance towards Andalusia. Five strong places of the northern province are in our possession, and are to be considered as so many strong *points d'appui* to the Guerillas that occupy these provinces. Galicia comes next with her inaccessible mountains; with her serious, devoted and warlike population. There Morillo prepares those bold strokes, those unexpected movements which have placed him at the head of the best Generals of modern times. On his right, in the beautiful forest of Estremadura, are the cantonments of the army of Abisbal, an army which, whatever may become of its Chief, will never abandon the cause of liberty, for the troops which compose it have signalised more than once their courage and their enthusiasm, which the French themselves have been compelled to admit, when desirous of stating as ascertain the defection of that Chief, which is not yet ascertained, they declared that he was abandoned by his troops. Andalusia, that vast focus of patriotism and love of liberty, lavishes her resources on the brave Vallacampa, charged with the honourable task of defending to the last extremity the asylum of the king and of the national congress. In the interior of Spain, the ancient chiefs of the Guerillas have resumed their influence and their positions. The Empecinado acts in old Castile, and Chafico in La Mancha. Numerous and well-disciplined bands have gone forth from Madrid and other important towns. Among them we see a considerable number of men who have declared openly for the cause of liberty, and remain at home exposed to the rage of the factious. Eighty thousand raw recruits, discouraged by the prospect of a national war—eighty thousand men commanded by a Prince, and by generals without talents, have been rashly thrown into the midst of these numerous elements of destruction. And yet we are told of the discouragement of those who see themselves so superior! And it is attempted to persuade us that those who have resisted all the power of Europe, will yield to a handful of slaves.

"The Cortes, who have frustrated the plans of intriguers by their retreat in Andalusia; the Cortes, who shortly before their departure from Madrid, declared in so noble and energetic a manner their firm attachment to the Constitution; the Cortes, who see themselves surrounded by an enthusiastic population, by a brave and numerous army; the Cortes are to sully their glorious career by a base desertion of those principles which they have promulgated in the face of all Europe! The Cortes who see the Spanish arms triumphant in every part of the Peninsula, are gratuitously to go and offer an ignominious homage to the foreigners whom they see ready to be overwhelmed by the explosion of the patriotism of the nation and the army! Men do not act in this way; such conduct is contrary to all that we know of the human heart. It is never the conduct is contrary to the conditions of the conquered; it is never the stronger who listens to the imperious dictates of their weaker antagonists.

"With respect to the new ministry, it is enough to name Cruvana and Taudiola, to be assured that men who have suffered long and cruel persecution for the constitution, can not be disposed to throw it away merely because it so pleases a government which can only maintain itself by the terror of arms, and the infamies of its police."

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Several of our friends (says the Petersburg Republican,) have requested us to give publicity to the following article from the National Intelligencer, in relation to the *Bhene Plant*, and its wonderful effects when given to infants afflicted with disordered bowels. Nor are its virtues confined to infants alone. All ages can participate in its astonishing qualities, as has been evidenced in this place and elsewhere.

Persons wishing to prove the quality of this valuable plant, can be furnished with it on application at this office.

The Sesamum Indicum, or Bhene Plant.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received the enclosed from my friend Dr. James Smith, of Baltimore, to whom I forwarded a few seeds of the Bhene, or Sesamum Indicum, early in the spring. I cultivated about a dozen of the plants last summer, at this place, and distributed the leaves to several of my acquaintances, whose children were afflicted with the "Summer Complaint:" some of whom, from prudential motives, asked permission of their attending Physician to administer it, which was granted, as "a thing that, if it did no good, could not be productive of harm." However, such was its efficacy, that even those who felt disposed to ridicule so simple an innovation upon their practice, became immediate converts to its utility: and I had the gratification of affording relief to many little sufferers, through the medium of these very Physicians, who, afterwards, repeatedly applied to me for the plant. On mentioning its properties to Dr. Smith last autumn, he suggested the drying of the leaves in the shade, previous to their being touched by frost, and putting them away, in order to prepare for early attacks of the Cholera Infantum in the spring; which I did, and very fortunately too, for my own child, about five months old in May, was violently seized with this dreadful malady, and upon administering an infusion of the dried leaves, it was, in the course of the day, entirely relieved. The Doctor has, in his communication, omitted to state the simple manner in which it is prepared for use—which is, by placing one or more of the green leaves, (according to the size,) in a tumbler of cool water, and the mucilage is immediately imparted, and it is fit to drink—its great advantage is its insipidity. The leaves when dry, require to remain rather a longer time in the water, to deprive them of their mucilage. When green, a full grown leaf is sufficient for three or four tumblers of water. It has afforded me great gratification to have been the means already this summer, of relieving several children, in my neighborhood, who have suffered severely from the Summer Complaint.

Georgetown, July 15, 1823.

MESSRS GALES & SEATON:

The great value of the *Sesamum Indicum*, or Bhene plant, is not yet known: as generally as it ought to be. I am indebted for my first acquaintance with this remedy, to a Gentleman in Georgetown, D. C. who is not a Physician; but, from the trials I have lately made with it here, at his suggestion, *in cases of Dysentery and Cholera Infantum*, I am fully persuaded we have nothing superior to it, that can be used in the treatment of either of these distressing complaints.—Young children, who cannot be forced to swallow any other medicine, without great difficulty, are found of this, which is refreshing and nourishing to them.—Those whose stomachs nauseate at the sight of almost every thing that we can present to them, take *the decoction again as infusion of the leaves of the Bhene Plant*, with the same avidity they would drink cool spring water. Other proper means not being neglected, it seems to me to be an invaluable remedy in the above mentioned diseases.

If you should think proper to insert this information, (for the benefit of those concerned,) in your widely circulating paper, you have the authority to do so, of your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES SMITH.

Baltimore, July 14, 1823.

From the Newark Centinel.

Cure for the Fever and Ague.—As the Fever and Ague is more or less prevalent, we have been requested to state, that a glass of strong *Bonsets Tea*, taken at the approach of the ague, will ordinary arrest the disease on its first trial; and scarcely ever fail on the second. Besides, it is represented as an excellent *preventative* to this disorder. We are somewhat acquainted with this herb, and are persuaded that its medicinal qualities ought to bring it into more general use. In the family of our informant it has been in use for years—and in the above complaint, it has never known to fail. It is scarcely necessary to state, that so abundant is the growth of this herb in this vicinity, that it may be gathered by cart loads.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA JULY 26.

The packet ship Nestor, has arrived at New York from Liverpool with London dates to the 15th ult. inclusive; and Liverpool to the 16th, two days later from Great Britain. There are more official reports from the French commanders in Spain; and a multitude of conjectures, hearsays, and absolute fictions. We have copied the former as public documents, and shall notice a few of the latter, while we distrust the bulletins nearly as much.

The Paris papers of one day, announce that the King of Spain left Seville on the 27th May, with a large military escort:—those of another day, cause a person "in whom full confidence could be placed," to leave Seville on the 2d June, arrive at Madrid on the 5th, and there state, that Seville, at the time of his departure, was "in the greatest ferment," the batalion of marines having evinced a determination not to let the king be removed. The London Courier of the 13th June "confidently expected that the next advices from Sir William A'Court, the British ambassador at Seville, would communicate intelligence of a most satisfactory kind, with regard to the arrangement of the affairs of Spain." Now, the Seville Gazette, from which we made extracts yesterday, as late as the 1st June inclusive, furnishes no intimation of the least ferment, nor of any design of the immediate removal of the king to Cadiz—and the circular of the government, published on the 1st of June, announces the resolution to admit of no compromise as to the Constitution. It is that document which might have been expected at London from Sir W. A'Court, but which was not likely to be considered by the British ministers as of "the most satisfactory kind."—Their policy is well explained in the following editorial paragraphs of the London Morning Chronicle, which tally with the suggestions of the Courier respecting the willingness of the French government to come to terms.

"It may easily be conceived, after the part the British Cabinet have taken in all the late Continental negotiations, on the subject of the present war, that they would be glad of an opportunity, in the first place, to prevent the Bourbons from gaining too much ascendancy in the Peninsula, and in the second, to hinder, as much as possible, the defensive war in Spain from becoming too national, fearful that the roused energies of the people might insure success, and consolidate those institutions considered too free and too liberal by a large portion of the higher orders in this country. It has been thought expedient, now that the events of the war begin to develope themselves, to adopt a medium between the two extremes of the contending parties, and which at the same time that it counteracts the realization of the views of the French, may soften what is called the obstinacy of the Spaniards. For this purpose, the greatest exertions are now making in Spain and Portugal to create a confederacy, or powerful party, in favour of Two Chambers, an arrangement which, it is thought, would satisfy the Bourbons and remove all the grounds of the present quarrel. In this interest, active agents have been made out favourable to the plan; the Nobles, Clergy, and privileged orders have been set in motion, and the greatest preparations are making to throw discredit on the new Constitution, to prevent them from working well, and sums of money have been appropriated to remove all difficulties which may occur, and acquire proselytes to this new fashionable opinion.

"The moment for carrying this great enterprize into effect is supposed also to have arrived. The French have penetrated to Madrid; they have reached the extreme of that 'circle' to which the King promised 'to confine himself,' and this war of experiment has lasted long enough for the compassionate heart of Louis XVIII; or, in other words, he and his ministers, and the Duke d'Angouleme and Moncey still more, begin to have a surfeit of the Spanish war. Under these circumstances, it is very natural to suppose that the endeavours of Sir Chas. Stuart in Paris may produce some result, and that if the Peninsulars will be imprudent, or rather, we would say, mean and base enough to admit of two Chambers, as suggested by their humane friend, Louis XVIII, and his worthy Allies (a concession, however, that would in the eyes of the world be attributed to the successful bayonets of the Prince Generalissimo, and evident weakness on the part of Spain,) the further murders and counter marches of the Bourbon Armies may be spared, and the spectators in this contest will cease to be gratified with those edifying bulletins telegraphically conveyed to Paris, and then re written and published for general use."

The most interesting article in the London papers is the account of the great public meeting held in London on the 13th June, "to consider of the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards." It was attended by great numbers of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the Whig party, chiefly members of Parliament. Lord Erskine first took the chair,—the intended Chairman, Lord William Bentick, not having arrived and delivered an energetic speech, in which he observed that "the Constitutional government of Spain had spirit enough to defend itself, and too much courage to yield a single point to its unprincipled assailants."—Lord William Bentinck soon appeared and relieved Lord Erskine in the chair. He pronounced a warm discourse in favor of the Spaniards.

After various other speeches about £4000 were subscribed for the Spaniards, and a committee, with Mr. Alexander Baring as Chairman was appointed to receive further subscriptions. It is to be noted that, notwithstanding the unanimous expression of sympathy for the Spaniards, in the Parliament, no *ministerial* names are found in the list of the politicians who attended the meeting. The most remarkable and important occurrence on the occasion was this.—The editor of the *Sun*, after stating "that French money had not only been employed in Spain, but also in England to pervert public opinion against the Constitutional government of the former country," read the following letter, being the first of a series which had been addressed to him.

"PARIS MAY 17, 1823.

"*My Dear Sir*—I send you the first of a series of articles which I conceive well adapted for *The Sun*, which has always stood firm against anarchy. What I hint as doubtful only, will be verified. I am behind the scene for news. I am offered 500 francs per article for writing articles; and as I know the property of *The Sun* does not *pay too well*" [Here the writer is grossly mistaken,' said the Editor,] permit me to offer you one half of it to buy snuff for yourself. This, of course is a profound secret between you and myself, and must go no further. I have stipulated that you shall have all the news from the French Embassy. Insert the enclosed without delay. I will again write to you on Monday."

After the reading was concluded, a loud cry was raised for the name of the author; but the editor of the Sun trusted he would not be called on to publish the name of the writer. The letter, however, he said, would be left in the committee room for the inspection of any man who wished to see it. It appeared that this was not the only communication of the same import, which had been transmitted to the office of the Sun, as the Editor went on to state, that he had received three letters, each containing an enclosure of money, for the purpose of inducing him to publish in his paper, such statements as would be transmitted to him from Paris respecting Spanish affairs; an attempt which, he had no doubt, *had succeeded with the editors of some of the London papers*, where articles of French manufacture daily appeared calculated to poison the minds of the public.

These disclosures illustrate the profligacy with which the French cabinet conduct their atrocious designs, and the degree of confidence, to which the statements and reasonings of the Paris and London ministerial prints are entitled. *Arguelles* and *Galiano*, the two leaders of the Cortes at Seville, mention, in speeches delivered near the close of May, that the French commanders in Spain cause bodies of Spanish royalists to precede them in their approaches, who, committing gross excesses, may give to the French, when they arrive, the character of deliverers in the eyes of the suffering people.—*Nat. Gaz.*

BOST N. JULY 27.

By the arrival at this port of the brig Jasper, Patten, in 34 days from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to June 19th inclusive.

The London subscription in aid of the Spaniards is represented as having assumed that character and importance which is due to the cause. Meetings in various parts of England, and local contributions were becoming general, in aid of the oppressed people of the Peninsula. All honest men (says the Times) will be delighted to see the Spanish subscription going on so prosperously:—every Englishman, worthy the name, must feel the cause of Spain to be his own.

The King's messenger, Mr. Cloud, left London on the 16th June for Paris. On the same day, Mr. Begode, a Spanish courier from Sir William A'Court's embassy in Spain, left Downing-street with despatches for Spain.

The Marquis of Londonderry has arrived in England from France. While in France he sustained a loss of his star of the order of the Bath, valued at 700*l*.

The *Journal de Paris* mentions that three English ladies, Mrs. Hutchinson, Lady Burke, and Lady Lexford, have received an order from the Police to leave the French capital as soon as possible. What offence the ladies have committed, is not stated: perhaps they have been laughing at the exploits of Prince Hilt or Bobadil Donnadieu.

Extract to a letter of Messrs. Eben. Stevens and Sons, from Messrs. Wells & Co. at Paris, under date of 13th June.

"The news from Spain has become less encouraging for the French army. The departure of the King from Seville to Cadiz is likely to prolong the war, and it appears by the Moniteur this morning, that Mina has shown himself on the frontiers of France, which circumstance will retard the operations at Madrid. Our coast is also much annoyed by the Spanish cruisers, who have made some valuable captures. These circumstances may sensibly affect the state of our markets, which have been for two months nearly in a complete state of suspense."

Joyous News from our Squadron!!

NORFOLK, JULY 29.

The U. S. Sch'r *Terrier*, Lieut. Comd't ROBERT M. ROSE, one of Commodore Porter's Squadron, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday evening, after a passage of 6 days from Allenton, Key West.

By this arrival we have the welcome intelligence, (more than confirming our previous advices,) of a most gallant achievement by the Barges *Gallinipper* and *Mosquito*, under the orders of that accomplished and intrepid officer, Lt. Com'dt WILLIAM H. WATSON, with the following particulars of which we have been politely favoured by Lt. Com'dt Rose: On the 3d inst. Lt. Com'dt Watson, in the Barges, one manned with 18 and the other with 14 men, fell in with and captured at Point Yacos, the very spot where the gallant ALLEN fell, *Two Piratical Schooners* one a large vessel mounting three guns, and carrying upwards of thirty men, called the *Catalana*, and the other a very fast sailing Schooner, of about 20 men, a tender to the former.

On discovering the Barges, though at a considerable distance, they immediately opened a fire upon them, which they kept up during a chase of two hours. Finding that the Barges would overhaul them, they anchored near the shore, with springs on their cables, and prepared for defence, by getting all the guns on one side, from which and their muskets they kept up a rapid fire. When the Barges had approached within pistol shot, they parted their springs and swung head on to them, which enabled the Barges to come up without injury from their long guns.—Capt. WATSON having, with that circumspection which is the true characteristic of skill and gallantry, reserved his fire until this moment, when every shot would tell, now poured it into them with most deadly effect, cheered, and was about to board, when the Pirates jumped into the water, and attempted to make their escape to the shore.—The Barges, however, making rapid way on them, passed the Sch'rs and cutting them off from the beach, killed upwards of 40 and took 5 prisoners, without having a man of their crews killed or wounded.

Only *five* of the Pirates escaped, and even they would have been destroyed, but that they landed before the Barges came up, with a lady that they had on board, and were not fired at, because of her being interposed to secure their safety.

The Pirates who were taken, were sent with the *Prizes* to Key West, and the former were immediately, upon their arrival, despatched in the *Ferret* to Havana, by com. *Porter*, and, as stated yesterday, delivered over to the Governor of that place.

The *Catalana*, had been a Spanish merchantman, and was captured by the schooner, her tender, about ten days previous, at the entrance of the harbour of Matanzas. The name of her commander was *Diableto*, (Little Devil,) so called from his desperate character, and the success which had previously attended his machinations. He was immediately discovered and pointed out to Lt. Com'dt WATSON, by the Spaniard who had undertaken to act as pilot, and who, at the moment the Barge came within gun shot, levelled his musket and shot him through the head—he expired immediately.—*Beacon.*

A man by the name of John White, in Black River Parish, Jamaica, was condemned to suffer death on the 19th ult. for setting fire to a trash-house, on an estate in that parish. On the morning of the day on which the sentence of the law was to be carried into effect, the Deputy-Marshal being absent, his assistant endeavored to procure a person to perform the duty of executioner, by offering a large reward. So late, however, as the hour of twelve, no person could be found for that purpose, until a negro, confined in the work-house, was tempted by the promise of two doubloons, to undertake the office of hangman. When he drew near to the place of execution, a smart flash of lightning, accompanied by a tremendous clap of thunder, so alarmed him, that he refused to comply with his engagement, and gave up the promised reward, saying, that "God Almighty had not sent the lightning for nothing." The prisoner was carried back to his cell.—*Chas. Courier.*

In the Br. ship *Commerce*, lately arrived at New-York from Greenock, it is said, that there were between 80 or 90 passengers in the steerage, most of whom were young farmers of good character. They intend to form a settlement on the lands of Mr. N. Ward (who was also a passenger in the *Commerce*) in the District of Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Ward, who spent the greater part of the last twelve months in Scotland, is of opinion that 1000 individuals will leave North Britain from the 1st of April to the first of October next, and that in each succeeding year 2000 will follow their example.

Launch—Yesterday morning, a little past 9 o'clock, we had the pleasure of seeing the launch of the ship *Don Quixote* from the yard of Mr. C. Bergh. She left her ways in a beautiful style, and with uncommon velocity. The Don Quixote is a little more than 300 tons burthen, was built under the inspection of Mr. Bergh and her owner, Capt. Clark, by Messrs. Cairley & Westervelt, two young men of skill in their profession. The model of this vessel, in the opinion of many, is perfect, and as to beauty, she is not excelled.—Her head and stern are ornamented with appropriate carvings, well executed. On the former we see Don Quixote making an eager attack upon the windmill, with the point of his sword falling to the ground. His companion Sancho Panza, affrighted at the ferocity he has seen in the rear.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Mr. CARROLL, a young gentleman about 22 or 23 years of age, on Monday was walking in his field, on the 7th inst. within 7 miles of Lexington, Ken. during a thunder storm, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning.—*Chas. Courier.*

LYNCHBURG, VA. JULY 18—On Sunday afternoon last, about 5 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE GUTHRIE, about 25 years, a resident of Bedford, whilst returning from a visit to his mother's in Amherst county, was struck with lightning, and, with his horse, killed on the spot. The fluid from which the electric discharge proceeded, was a narrow strip, the remainder of the horizon being completely clear. The thunder resembled the discharge of a quantity of rifles, being at the same time sharp and rattling. Mr G. and his horse were found about seven, neither of them having sustained any external injury, with the exception of a small incision in the forehead of the young man, which had penetrated the skin. His hat, however, and a handkerchief which was in it, was rent almost to tatters, and the watch in his pocket a little injured. Mr. G.'s feet were in the stirrups, as in the attitude of riding, to all appearance not having moved at all after the shock.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 8.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity writes to us from Pulaski county, that a few Indians having crossed, two or three weeks ago, into Telfair county, for the purpose of supplying themselves with venison, a party of white men went to their camp, (the Indians being absent on a hunting excursion,) and took their blankets, clothes, saddles, bridles, provision, and skins, and made a division of the whole! The Indians, who are entirely peaceable, had done nothing to their chief, and were furnished with recommendations from Mr. Meriwether, Barnett, soliciting for them kind treatment: But it was the misfortune of these children of the forest to meet with savages worse than Indians. Our correspondent is apprehensive that some innocent person will suffer for this abominable act, contary to hospitality, justice, humanity, and appropriately remarks, "Had those we call savages committed a similar outrage on the unoffending citizens, who had business in, or were passing through the Nation, what an uproar and fuss it would make! We should hear nothing but revenge and resentment."

The Hon. Smith Thompson has been appointed, by the President, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Second Circuit, in the place of Judge Livingston deceased. It is rumored that Mr. Southard, of New-Jersey, will succeed Mr. Thompson in the Navy Department.—*Nat. Gazette.*

A burial society has lately commenced in the county of Lancaster, England; the first printed article of which runs thus—"*Whereas many persons find it very difficult to bury themselves.*"

A Good Shot.—A duel was recently fought in Paris, in which one of the *seconds*, who stood too near his *principal*, was dangerously wounded

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1820.

...we understand that reports have ...broads, that Fayetteville is ...sickly: how they originated, ...immaterial to inquire; but we ...pleasure in stating, that they ...entirely without foundation. ...of our physicians informs us, ...he does not know of a case of ...in the place: and another, that ...not a single patient: few ...we believe, in the southern ...at this season, can say as ...and what town, in any part ...country, can say more? The ...which prevailed here the ...season, was unprecedented, and ...not to be cited as an argu... against the general healthiness ...place, in opposition to the ...rience of a long series of years; ...especially, when it is recollect... ...it suffered the affliction in ...common with the most favored parts ...Union, with places which be... ...had scarcely known any thing ...disease than the name.

...tish and Foreign Bible Society.

From the report of the British and ...Bible Society, for the pre... ...year, it appears, "that the issues ...and Testaments within ...year, were 259,850, ma... ...those issued at the ex... ...of the Society, from foreign ...since the commencement of ...ation, *three millions, eight ...and seventy-five thousand, ...and seventy-four* copies ...Scriptures." How noble is ...! how striking the con... between the *Holy Alliance* of ...olent and good, in all parts ...Christendom, to enlighten and ...mankind, and that most de... ...confederacy against all ...is valuable to man, and digni... ...in humanity—that mockery of ...religion, and insult to the Deity,—... *Holy* League." And yet the ...of this same League is a pa... ...of Bible Societies, and a ...member of Peace Societies—a saint ...profession, and the opposite in ...practice: but the utility of an ob... ...should not be judged by the ...ingratitude of some of its pretended ...friends, nor the integrity of a pro... ...by the baseness and hypoc... ...of some of its members. The ...benevolent and moral societies of ...present age, are an honor to hu... ...nature; their influence is sal... ...ary and increasing; and it will ...finally be felt as far as the evils of ...man's apostacy have extended.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Fayetteville Auxiliary Bible ...ciety held their annual meeting in ...Methodist Church, on Monday ...evening, the 14th instant. Happear... ...from the report of the Board of ...Managers, that there have been dis... ...tributed, in the course of the past ...year, one hundred and thirty six co... ...of the Holy Scriptures: of these ...managers hope, that by far the ...greatest number have been properly ...valued and applied by those who re... ...ceived them. But it is with great re... ...gret that they have discovered, that ...several Bibles given away were made ...an article of traffic, and transferred ...to the shelves of a store, for some ...trifle received in exchange. The ...managers could not have supposed ...that, with the precautions which were ...used in the gratuitous distribution of ...Bibles, any of those who received ...them could be so destitute of moral ...obligation, as thus to abuse the boun... ...ty of the society; still less could they ...have supposed, that any shop-keepe... ...could be found in this place, who ...would offer a temptation to these per... ...sons to part with their bibles by ta... ...king them in payment for some tri... ...fling articles, perhaps for a draught of ...pernicious liquors; thus filching ...away from them the waters of life ...for unending death and woe in exchange. ...It is hoped that of conduct of this ...kind, few examples can occur; but ...that on the contrary, it must meet ...with the merited reprobation of all ...friends to good morals and religion.

The following persons were ap... ...pointed officers of the society for the ...ensuing year:

Robert Eccles, Esq. *President.*
...D. Eccles, Esq. *Vice President.*
...Colin McIver, *Cor. Secretary.*
...McNeill, Esq. *Rec. Secretary.*
...Munroe, Esq. *Treas. & Librarian.*

Managers.

Rev. Robert H. Morrison, Rev. Bord... ...Rev. William Hooper, Capt. E. ...D. Bench, Thomas Blake,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 1.—Monday last was the day fixed for a meeting of the Board for Internal Improvements, in this city. Durant Hatch, John Owen, and Duncan Cameron, Esqrs. attended; but a quorum of the Board not being present, no business could be done.

We deem it proper to state, that the absence of Thomas Turner, Esq. was occasioned by sickness.

Two Delegates attended in behalf of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in order to learn from the Board, (in conformity to a resolution passed at their last meeting,) on what terms it was probable the Legislature would accept of a surrender of the Charter of that Company. These Gentlemen had a conference with the Members present; the result of which was, that the Company are to make a distinct proposition on the subject at the next meeting of the Board, which will not take place till the third Monday in November next, except the Governor shall deem it expedient to call a meeting at an earlier day.

Mr. Fulton produced several Reports, which, with the other business, were laid over.

It was very gratifying to the members of the Board who were present, to learn that the improvements in the Cape Fear River, proposed by the State Engineer, have already had a sensible effect on the obstructions, although the embankment at Clark's Island is not more than three fourths of its length completed. The following letter will best shew the effect which has been produced.

SIR,—The Schooner Chart, which I command, passed the Bulkhead or Upper Flats, on Sunday, the 20th inst. at 5. P. M. which I suppose about half flood, drawing 10 feet 8 inches water, and I strongly believe that there was fully 12 feet at high water on the Bulkhead

Yours, &c.
WILLIAM DOUGALL.

HENTON JAMES, Esquire,
Superintendant of Works.

Before the works commenced, vessels drawing more than 8 feet water could not cross the Bulkhead at half tide.—*Register.*

The Directors of the State Bank in this city, on Wednesday last, elected Charles Fisher, Esq. a Director of the Salisbury Branch Bank, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Daniel Cress.—*ib.*

The Supreme Court of this state terminated its session on the 29th instant. From a list of the cases decided, (60 in number,) we have selected the following:—

William Peagram *v.* Ludy E. Blalock, &c. from Cumberland. Motion to dismiss the bill disallowed—issues made up and submitted to a Jury—motion for a new trial on the finding of the Jury.

Jesse Hargrave *vs.* Henry Dusenberry, from Rowan. Judgment for Plaintiff. This case establishes the point that where a payment is made in counterfeit bank notes, a recovery may be had.

State *v.* Allen Twitty, from Lincoln. Rule for a new trial discharged. Judgment of the Superior Court of Lincoln—that the Defendant be imprisoned for three years, stand in the pillory for one hour, receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, at the public whipping-post, and pay a fine of one thousand dollars and costs of suit—be affirmed; and judgment to be entered accordingly at the ensuing Term of Lincoln Superior Court.

State *v.* Abey Twitty, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

State *v.* James Ward, from Rutherford.—Indictment for passing counterfeit bank notes.—Rule for a new trial discharged—Judgment of the Superior Court of Law of Rutherford, that Defendant stand in the pillory of that county one hour, receive on his bare back thirty-nine lashes at the common whipping post, be imprisoned for the space of one year, and pay a fine of six pence and costs, be affirmed—and judgment against him accordingly.

HILLSBOROUGH, JULY 30.

Melancholy Circumstance.—A circumstance occurred on Sunday morning last, at New Hope, a few miles from this place, of a peculiarly distressing nature. Mrs. Kirkland, the wife of Mr. James Kirkland, with others, had made application to be baptised, and that morning was appointed for its administration. The ordinance was first performed on Mrs. Kirkland; and it was observed by the minister as well as by those on the shore, that as he was about laying her in the water her head fell forward; after being raised she made but one or two gasps, and expired. It appears that she had a fainting fit in the morning; but the immediate cause of her death cannot be accounted for. By this sudden dispensation of Providence, a husband has been bereaved of his solace, and two infant children of a mother's care. Mrs. Kirkland was about twenty five years of age.—*Recorder.*

MISERIES OF EDITORS.

Owing to gross negligence and inattention on the part of one of the compositors in correcitng his revise sheet, the matter was so transposed as to make a kind of *hodge podge*; Among other things the story of the Thrush carrying off a lace cap, is introduced into the body of the amendment of the constitution of Massachusetts, and made to aid the cause of religious liberty; a whimsical cross reading enough. A subscriber has thus wittily pointed out the error in a note, for which we thank him; after the proof sheet has been revised, we take no more pleasure in reading our paper, than a doctor does in taking his own physic, consequently as respects ourselves, the error would have remained undiscovered; possibly some of those ingenious and learned doctors of Divinity may afford him the information desired; we profess ourselves entirely at a loss.—*Metropolitan.*

Mr Editor, Although I am as much opposed to Atheism as any man on the face of the globe, yet I should be glad to find that all persons were allowed to follow the dictates of their own consciences:—it is with no small degree of pleasure, I perceived in your paper of the 29th ult. that in one of our sister States the good people are about to have the precious liberty of enjoying their own religious opinions.

There has been much said and written about witches and the blue laws of Connecticut, and there can be no doubt but they are still as superstitious in Massachusetts as they ever were. I am induced to draw this conclusion from the extraordinary mode by which the restoration of their religious liberty is to be accomplished; the account (if I read it correctly, not having my spectacles handy) runs thus.

"A few days ago a Thrush carried off a "lace cap from a grass plot in York, and "employed it in elegantly lining its nest "on the top of a tree. It may aid the "cause of religious liberty to give it pub- "licity."

I am a very illiterate man, and consequently am unable to comprehend things so mysterious; please to inform me what effect a thrush stealing a lace cap can have upon religious liberty; and whilst you are on that subject, inform me how the arrival of a vessel from Liverpool to New York can amend the Constitution of Massachusetts, as mentioned at bottom of 4th column, 2d page, of your last paper aforesaid, and oblige yours. E.

MARSHAL NEY.

It appears by an article going the rounds of the public prints, that the unfortunate Marshal Ney, who was shot at Paris on the restoration of the Bourbons, was an American by birth, was born near Elkton, Maryland, and that his proper name was Michael Rudolph. His history is briefly this: he commenced his military career and received the first rudiments of his education in Capt. Lee's dragoons of the Maryland line, during the revolution, from which he was honourably discharged.

He was born in Cecil county, in that State, and after the period of his discharge from the army, he removed to Carolina, where he married, but his matrimonial connexion rendered him unhappy, on which he left his family, took a vessel to the West Indies, remitted the proceeds and declined returning to his native country, since which no trace could be found of him, until the French government, after the execution of Ney, took possession of his papers and made the discovery. Gen. Lallemand, when in this country, while travelling through Maryland from Philadelphia to Baltimore, confirmed this by a reference to the circumstance. [*Bridgeton Whig.*

Sir Hudson Lowe vs. *O'Meara.*—This cause was brought up, for the *third* time, in the court of King's Bench, on the 2d of June, when the court expressed a wish to hear it without further delay; but on the statement of Mr. Solicitor General, that he had been unable to make himself master of the voluminous affidavits on both sides, it was again postponed. Sir Hudson cannot be very confident of the success of his cause, when he thus shows so much reluctance in bringing it forward.

Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, died at Paris on the 2d of June, of a disease of the lungs.

[*Carolina Gaz.*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. JULY 26.

Earthquake.—The Earthquake of Wednesday morning was felt in this town with unusual violence, and its extent must have been great. It was felt, as we are informed, in Bath, Portland, Kennebunk, Dover, Exeter, Newburyport, Salem, Boston, Reading, Gloucester, Lexington, Kingston, Ms. &c. It is said some stone walls were thrown down in the neighborhood of this town. Piscataqua Bridge was violently shaken. It appeared in some houses like the report of a distant heavy cannon. The Salem Register says the Earthquake was at 5 minutes after 7—in this town it was 5 minutes before 7.

[*Journal.*

A dispute about precedence once arose between a bishop and a judge, and after some altercation, the latter thought he should quite confound his opponent by quoting the following passage: "For on those two hang all the law and the prophets." "Do you not see," said the lawyer, in triumph, "that even in this passage of scripture *we* are mentioned first?" "I grant you," says the bishop, "*you* HANG first."

To the voters of the Seventh Congressional District of North-Carolina.

I have just been informed that I am charged with voting during the late war against appropriating either men or money to prosecute the war. This is certainly false. I voted for some measures and against others; and since I heard of the charge, I have examined the Journal of the 3d session of the 13th Congress, and find, by the Yeas and Nays, I voted to continue the direct tax, page 103; to tax distilled spirits, by the gallon, page 114; to establish a bank with branches in the said states, 134; to tax carriages for the conveyance of persons, 260; to tax cut or role nails and sprigs, 342; to tax pig iron, 348; to tax household furniture, or horses kept for the carriage, and gold or silver watches, 362; for the national ban, 484; to tax the manufacture of Umbrellas and Parasols, 495; to make provision for clothing the militia, &c. I have time to make no further extracts; but submit the above to your inspection, and remain, yours, &c.

J CULPEPER.

August 6, 1822.

Married,

In Limestone county, (Alabama,) on the 12th June last, Mr. *Elisha W. Harris*, of Montgomery county, N. C. to Miss *Ann Eliza*, daughter of M. C. Moorman, Esq.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, August 1.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.

Schr. Union, Lovell, from Charleston, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

CLEARED,

Brig Agenora, Thornton, for New York, by L. Comez.

Schr. Azora, Smith, for New York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr. Hope, Maddox, for New York.

GRAND CONCERT.

Messrs. Pucci & Pagnud,

Respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of this place, that on Thursday Evening, 7th inst. will take place at Mr. Jordan's Long Room,

A CONCERT,

ON THE

Grand Pedal Harp,

Accompanied with the voice and several instruments. The pieces selected are from the most admired authors, which will be specified in the Hand Bills.

Doors to be opened at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 75 cents, to be had at the Bar, at Mr. McRae's Book Store, and at the Post-Office.

Jno. M. Pagaud,

Portrait and Miniature Painter.

Apply soon at Mr. Jordan's Tavern.

Piano Fortes.

MR. PUCCI will tune and repair Piano Fortes on reasonable terms, if application be made soon, at Mr. Jordan's. 1w

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do. (prime,)
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
July 2, 1823 ——10tf

For Sale,

A Hack Carriage, strong and well made, with a very handsome harness for 2 horses, not six months old. For terms, apply at the Planter's Hotel.

Left, from some stage, with the subscriber, a valise, containing some articles of clothing; and a bag, containing a small quantity of copperas. The owners are requested to call and take them away.

P. T. TABER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1823.—3t12

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Carney & Ward, for the Observer, or for any other printing done at the Observer Office, from the 10th day of May, 1821, to the 29th day of April, 1822, are ernestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts by the first day of September next, as all accounts then remaining unsettled will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of officers for collection.

MARTIN McPHERSON, *Trustee of J. Carney, and agent for Henry Ward.*

Notice.

WHEREAS a deed of trust has been executed to one John Crump, by Joel Estis, Eustiche Hunt, Elisha W. Estis, and A. D. Murphy, for certain tracts of land and a certain number of lots, lying in the town of Henderson, Montgomery county, and state of North-Carolina, to secure the payment due on said lands and lots, I will offer for sale, on the ninth of September next, at the Court-House in Laurenceville, the said tracts of land and said lots, for ready money, to the highest bidder, viz: one tract of land on Pedee river, containing about three hundred and fifteen acres; another adjoining the town of Henderson, of about fifty acres; and thirty-three lots in said town of Henderson, excepting, however, one tenth part of said property, which is not to be sold.

JAS. CRUMP, *Trustee.*

Montgomery County, July 25, 1823. 8t12

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon,	lb.	7½	9
Beeswax,	do.	30	25
Butter,	do	15	25
Bagging	yard,	35	40
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	30
2d & 3d qual.	do	28½	30
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do	11	15 4
Cotton,	do	11	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	55
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5	6
Superfine,	do	5½	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	5	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	45	00
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bush	34	40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen,	3 75	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 00	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown,	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	80	85
St. Ubes, &c.	do	80	85
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7¾	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1 00	1 10
Whiskey,	gallon,	38	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	65	85

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60: 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
Georgia Notes, 3 pr cent. Discount.
South-Carolina Notes, 3 & 4 per ct. pr.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6 *a* 7½

Wilmington, July 19.

Corn, 65 to 67 cents; Cotton, 13; Flour, superfine, $7 50 to 8; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 32 to 35; Tar, 85 to 95; Pitch, 2 75 *a* 3; Turpentine, 2 60 to 2 65; Bacon, 9½ to 10; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 27 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 87 to 90; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 to 60; Sugar, 7 50 *a* 9 50; Tobacco, 4; Whiskey Rye none.

COMPANY ORDER.

The Members of the Fayetteville

Independent Company

Are required to parade, in front of the Town-House, on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. in full summer uniform.

By order of the Major.

J. McK. STRONG, *O. S.*

1w

Fashionable Summer Shoes!!

H. G. NELSON, & Co.

Have just received a lot of Ladies' summer Shoes, Philadelphia manufacture, and of superior quality. Among which are

Simile Velvet,
Plain and fig'rd Prunello,
And Morocco Slippers.

2wtl1

NOTICE.



THE house lately occupied by Col. Stevens, on the State House square, and the houses and stores belonging to the estate of Robert Adam and Robert Halliday, deceased, will be offered for rent, for one year, on the 1st September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the State House.

J. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, Aug 1, 1823.—4t13

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

For Sale,

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
By
C. T. HAIGH.

August 6, 1823.—8wt17

THE NEW RETREAT AND CONFECTIONARY,

Three doors east of the Post-Office, Bow-st.

THE Proprietors of this house respectfully inform their friends and the public, that having made many improvements in the arrangement of their establishment, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their company. They pledge themselves that no attention shall be wanting on their part, to give pleasure, comfort and satisfaction.

They in end keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of confectionary; the following they now offer to the notice of the public, viz:

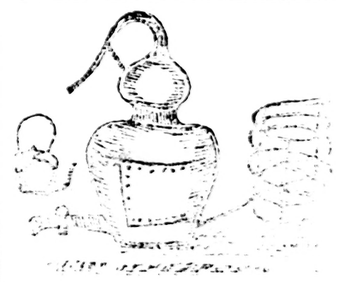
Cordials.	*Candies.*
Cream Perfect Love,	Rock,
" Noyeau,	Burgamot,
Oil Cloves,	Peppermint,
" Cinnamon,	Cinnamon,
" Aniseed,	Barley,
" Peppermint, &	Blown, and
" Wormwood.	Pull.
Wines,	*Sugar Plums*
Mead,	Cinnamon,
Ice Cream,	Peppermint,
Raisins,	Caraway,
Bounce,	Coriander,
Pastry,	Purseed, and
Nuts, &c. &c.	Almond.

Orders from private families, in town or country, and country merchants, for these articles, or any part of them, will be *promptly* executed, and on terms as favorable as if the parties were personally present to make the selection.

N. B. Their bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, and the first quality Spanish Cigars, particularly selected for choice purposes.

CHAS. SMITH, & Co.

New Establishment.



The subscriber having established the

Coppersmith's Business.

In all its various branches, and having the best workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his shop, on Hay-street, near the brick-row,

Stills, of various sizes;

and stills will be repaired, at the shortest notice, at my factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old copper and pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

August 6, 1823.—8wt17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave this place for the North, takes this method of informing those indebted to him, by note or book account, to come forward and settle the same, and those having demands, to present them for payment; as all accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. Those concerned will save costs, by availing themselves of this notice.

A. BAILEY.

August 7, 1823.—4t13

Notice.

CHARLES CLARK, having sold out his stock in trade to Wm. Widdifield, jr. (the person who has superintended the establishment for the last three years,) respectfully solicits all those who may have watches or other work in his hands, to call for the same without delay; and all persons having demands against, or being indebted to him, to prepare themselves for immediate settlement, as a very short time can be allowed for that purpose.

July 22, 1823 —9*

Wm. Widdifield, jun.

CLOCK & Watch Maker, Silversmith and Jeweller, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity, to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

John Peabody,

HAVING bought out the stock and trade of Alvan Wilcox, begs leave to offer his services to the public, in the Clock and Watch repairing, Jewellery and Silver smith business. In the above branches, all he will promise is, to use his best endeavors to merit the patronage of his friends and benefactors. He will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of fancy, and other goods, consisting, in part, of Clocks, Watches, gold and silver, musical, repeating, patent lever, horizontal, and plain; an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silver Work; Military Goods; Musical Instruments; Masonic Jewels; Marks and Ornaments; Plated Britannia, Brass, and other household articles, for use and fancy; Gentlemen's shaving and dressing utensils; Ladies' dress ornaments, and toilet appendages; Dirks, Pistols, and other toys for men and boys: besides a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention. Also for sale, on consignment, three rigs, with harness. 6w12

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at J. W. Cochran's store and at the Paper-Mill.

June 26, 1823 4tm

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

FROM MOORE'S MELODIES.

'Tis the last rose of summer,
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rose bud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh!

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one!
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them;
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

So soon may I follow,
When friendships decay,
And from Love's shining circle
The gems drop away!
When true hearts lie wither'd,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

Oh! Thou who dry'st the Mourner's Tear.

FROM THE SAME.

Oh! thou, who dry'st the mourner's tear,
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived, and wounded here,
We could not fly to Thee.
The friends, who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes, are flown;
And he, who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone.

But Thou wilt heal that broken heart,
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of woe.

When Joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the Hope that threw
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,
Is dimm'd and vanish'd too!
Oh! who would bear life's stormy doom,
Did not Thy wing of love
Come, brightly wafting thro' the gloom
Our peace-branch from above? [bright
Then, Sorrow touched by Thee, grows
With more than rapture's ray;
As darkness shews us worlds of light
We never saw by day!

Selections,

LITERARY, ELEGANT, &c.

THE LEGHORN FLAT.

To the Editor of the Connecticut Mirror.

SIR.—In the parish where I live, I have observed of late, a very great and increasing attention paid to *dress*. As nearly as I can, I will give you an instance of this passion for display, which seems to have bewitched a people once as simple in their living as they are now simple in the less flattering sense of the word. It would take too much time to go through with the history of *muffs* and *tippets* from the time they were barely large enough to pass two hands within them and were made of quilted silk and lined with squirrel skins, till they exhausted the stock of the North-west company, increasing in size and fineness and comprising all the variety of pelry that the Frigid Zones can furnish: nor will I say any thing of the insinuating progress of the *shawl*, from the small square of silk, through the progressive varieties of Camel's hair, Merino and Cashmere, till the modern belle, wrapped in the folds of this mysterious fabric, may vie with the Eastern splendour of Tippoo Saib. The *fan* has been celebrated by a better pen, though I myself have seen the female part of a congregation, fan themselves into a heat with a noise that much resembled the whirr of a flock of quails, and with such zeal that I expected to see them take wings every moment. Nor shall I say much about Laces, Zephyrs and Zelias, Reticules and Indispensables, but proceed at once to that most essential of all articles at this season, a *Leghorn Flat*. Straw, in some shape, seems to have been from high antiquity, the appropriate covering of the female head. *Ceres* wore a bonnet of straw, which hardly saved her complexion from tanning, while *Pan* played pastoral ditties to her on a pipe of the same material, and there seems to have been ever since attached to the straw bonnet, the notion of rustic beauty and humility. Yet the power of straw was slow in its progress; it crept into high company by slow degrees; it was modified into the cottage bonnet, transmigrated into the Gypsey hat, rose to the order of the Dunstable, but never shook off its dependence upon the sweet face of the wearer, till from its own intrinsic value, it became irresistible in the shape of a *Leghorn flat*. Thus much to try my pen; and now, Sir, let me stoop to plain matter of fact.

There was in our village, a very pretty girl who had worked for six months last past with more industry than any man in the neighbourhood—rising early and sitting up late, denying herself like a Romish penitent, and so saving of her money that Dr. Franklin, nay Poor Richard himself, would not have wished a stricter pupil. What the penurious little Gypsey was doing all the while, could not be conjectured. Some thought she was sick, and asked about her health; others knew that she was weaving, sewing and working through the infinite and endless round of female industry. At last the mystery came out. On Sabbath morning the little girl appeared at Meeting with a large *Leghorn Flat*. A Cardinal's hat, I believe, has often been obtained at less expense and attracted less attention. The preacher could hardly make interest enough with the divided attention of his audience to gain the victory over the Leghorn flat, and the little girl, whose lurking ambition I had never before suspected, came off the conqueror over the whole congregation. I say over the *whole* congregation. To be sure, the immediate effect was confined to the female part, but many a sturdy farmer will *remember* and will *rue* the day, which, without nominally changing the price of hay and straw, or varying the price current of those articles, covenanted and contracted ricks and bags and stacks of fodder, into Leghorn flats. My dear Sir, they soon became no *novelty* with us—but I will confine myself to my own experience. On my return from meeting, it was easy to observe the seriousness of *my* family—they were all reserved and mysterious. As they occasionally grouped themselves, I could overhear the words "*becoming*," "*Leghorn*," &c. About a week afterwards, I found one of my daughters, with a tumbler of water before her, in which a few long joints were soaking which she was attempting to braid into a party coloured strand. "What are you doing there, My Dear," said I "Braiding straw," said she. "For what, to make a horse collar of?" "La no Papa—to make a flat." "But how many years will it take—and how much can you braid in a day—and how grand will it look after all said and done?" Why, said the little girl, "if I get up early, and braid steadily all day, I can braid three yards a day, and it will take about 100 yards to make a real one," (I was surprised at her zeal for so long a job) "and after all it will be home made! but I shall iron it, and bleach it, and whiten it, and make it at last to look something like a Leghorn flat." "Pray, how much does a new one, a boughten one, cost," said I. By this time, I was surrounded by the rest of the females in my family, who exclaimed only $15; they are the cheapest things in the world, they'll last forever." "Do Pa," said a younger girl, as she jumped right up and down, "do buy me one." "Oh yes," said another, "think how becoming they are." The children of Israel never cried more stoutly for straw!

I began to enumerate the members of my household—four stout girls, besides their mother, were to be thatched with this abominable witch-grass, and the young one must have something like stubble to put on her head, to shew at least that she was not an outcast from the family. My wife spoke of the *propriety* of the thing, indeed, she said, "it was necessary—I had a high standing in the parish, and must support the respectability of my family." This led me to a more full disclosure of my pecuniary affairs to her, than I had been in the habit of making. I owed for some land, I owed at the bank. She wondered what it was all for—I had better lay out my money in straw, than in land, and she'd advise me to keep clear of the banks.—"Yes, my Dear," said I, but I must pay where I owe, and besides, we want a wagon harness, and 200 rods of fence—and then my own wardrobe is none of the best." "As to your dress, my dear," said she, "you know that's of no consequecne at you, stage of life and a *farmer!* nobody thinks of it, particularly among *elderly* men.

Now, Mr Editor, I am a pretty smooth faced, personable man, and not so *very* old; but I yielded the point in this case, and at last promised to buy, cost what they might, a nest of *Leghorn Flats*. I meant to have compromised a little, between the size and the quality, so as to have made a saving in *that* way, but it would not do. My wife could make a better bargain in such an article. "If you was going to sell a load of hay, or potatoes, my Dear, you *know* I wouldn't interfere; but in the article of a lady's head dress, surely I'm the best judge." I pass over an interval of very painful suspense, till the arrival of this precious cargo. Sunday was of course pitched upon as the day of display. We live at some distance from the house of worship, and the day was somewhat windy. However, the wagon was made ready, and sidesaddles and pillions followed in due order. At last, *old* as I was, I found myself mounted on a smart four years old colt, following the equipage. The girls had much ado to keep on their bonnets with two hands; but as my wife drove the wagon, she depended entirely on the string that fastened the flat under the chin. At last the *ligature* gave way, and the impatient flat scaled across the wall into Mr. Pearmain's orchard, which stands on a side hill, and thence to the edge of a swamp where it lodged, *well up* in a maple tree. I should have cared little about it, but that the road was well filled with go-to-meeting folks. The boys laughed and followed as they would after a falling kite, the men stopped and offered their help, and to tell the truth, I never felt so ashamed since I was a house keeper. Even one man upon crutches, sympathized so sorely in my distress, that he offered to go after the bonnet.

The colt I rode upon, I would not describe, were it not for the concern he had in this business. His colour was a bright sorrel, he had a bushy tail of long hair, which curved and touched the ground—his neck was arched so lofty as to raise his head higher than mine, while his short bug ears were playing among the thick hairs of his mane and foretop, from the shelter of which latter, his eyes circled with clear white, looked forth so that nothing on either side of the road escaped his notice.—On this beast was I mounted, having full employ in constraining him to a sober gait in the rear of the wagon, which he followed with a light quick step, and many an ominous motion of his head and ears. I had provided myself with a walnut bud, as the farmers call it, a sprout about three feet long, which had I left at home, I should have shewn myself a much more prudent man. This article, wretch that I was, I was tempted to use, Ay! did use; for when the bonnet took its flight, attended with a sudden cry of distress from the wagon, my fiery beast cleared the whole width of the street at one bound. The boys laughed, and elder passengers could hardly keep their gravity. I was resolved to shew my gallantry and regain the bonnet, and in a luckless moment, forgetting my wife's allusion to my age, I put the walnut bud about the colt twice in rapid succession, with all the violence of mortified pride. Never did PURDY at the pinching point feel the Eclipse strain under him, as did I this new discovered Bucephalus. He cleared farmer Pearmain's bars, a lawful fence against orderly cattle, and performed one half the circuit of a huge bush pasture, before I could so moderate his speed as to throw myself off, which I did with a little of my colt's help, in a very swampy place. I was glad to find myself so little hurt, but I was wet and muddy and had lost my reputation for horsemanship forever. I must be brief and omit many inferior disasters;—we got to meeting, no matter how. But when service was over and we were hastening home, greatly to my relief, we were overtaken on the road by one of those sudden and violent showers of rain which are common in the summer season. It was windy too, and the poor girls had to hold their flats with both hands, while the rain drenched them through and through, in spite of the pocket handkerchiefs with which they vainly attempted to shelter them. When we arrived home, we found no very appropriate accommodations for the dripping Leghorns. I ventured to hint that they would alarm more beaux by their extravagance than they would win by their finery, and if they commenced this career at all, it would cost a great deal to be consistent, for prudent young men would be discouraged at this taste for display, which will keep a whole family poor, and not be gratified after all.

I know, Mr. Editor, that much has been done at some late Cattle Shows to reduce the expenses of this necessary of life.—Several hats have been made of domestic materials, and some ladies of patriotism purchased and wore them, with a view no doubt to discourage this competition in extravagance—but the end is not so easily accomplished. The Leghorn Flat must be placed on a mahogany table with carved claw-feet, which move on castors over a Turkey carpet. It must be reflected by mirrors, and shrouded by curtains, and surrounded with gilding and paintings—cut glass and silver candlesticks, and when it goes about, it should ride in a coach.

Adulteration of Medicine.

From a review of Bigelow's Materia Medica, in the North-American Review.

People in general are not aware, and even physicians are not, to what changes the article administered in disease are liable from a variety of different causes. Drugs, which are imported, are selected and brought from foreign countries, not by physicians and apothecaries, but by merchants. They are brought as an article of traffic and not as a mean of restoring health, and they are therefore liable to all the varieties in virtues and quality to which other articles of commerce are liable, from intentional adulteration and deceit, besides the circumstance that those engaged in the purchase are not often judges, and are therefore more likely to be deceived. They are also more apt to be influenced by a regard to cheapness of price, than the excellence of an article, as the profit in the sale of an indifferent one at home, will not be lessened in proportion with the price abroad. Cheapness of price will also induce merchants to seek out new sources of supply for drugs which are scarce and in demand; competition between different sources will induce foreign dealers to reduce their price; whilst a reduction of price is generally accompanied by a deterioration of quality, or a change of the article for some other of a similar but inferior kind. And indeed, such is the effect of different climates and different soils upon drugs of vegetable origin, that it is seldom that the same drug, coming from different places, is of exactly the same quality, although in common use it passes for the same, and is used in a like way.

Of such alterations and substitutions Dr Bigelow gives us a number of striking examples.

'The genuine African columbo has, for some years past, been nearly excluded from our shops, by an article brought in large quantities from New Orleans, possessing about half the bitterness of real columbo, and apparently the root of Frasera Walteri. It is just beginning to be discovered, that the real Peruvian bark is a scarce article in the markets of the United States, and that its place is taken by a cheaper bark, of a different character, brought from Carthagena and Caraccas, under the name of *yellow bark*, and which there are reasons for supposing to belong to a species of Portlandia. Our importing merchants and druggists inform me, that this Carthagena bark, under the name of yellow Peruvian bark, constitutes probably nine tenths of the reputed cinchona now consumed in the United States, its wholesale price being to that of real bark of Peru as about one to fifteen.

'The adulteration of medicines is so easily, if not frequently, effected, that it is not always safe to buy large quantities of any medicinal substance in powder. In Gray's supplement to the Pharmacopœias may be seen half a dozen recipes for a "Pulvis corticis Peruviani *factitius*," one of which consists of Peruvian bark, mahogany saw-dust, and oak saw-dust, ground together. In the same work is an *artificial Cayenne pepper*, which it is conscientiously recommended to color with *vermilion*, instead of *red lead*, which last is *injurious*. In this city, the occupant of a wind mill was lately indicted in one of our courts for grinding gypsum into *cream of tartar*. Dr. Paris mentions a fire in London occasioned by the owner of certain premises being employed in *making* Balsam of Copaiba.

'The misapplication of names is frequently, even in articles of small consumption, a source of important error. I have seen the Hyoscyamus Niger offered for sale in this city under the name of *blessed thistle*, a harmless plant, still retained by the dispensatories. From the influence of English names, we very often find Carthamus substituted for Crocus, Celastrus, Celastrus scandens for Solanum dulcamara, and the latter for Atropa belladonna.' *Pref.* pp. 8, 9.

This is truly an important subject, and one to which physicians should pay more attention than they are accustomed to do, particularly those who are in the habit of dealing out their drugs. Where apothecaries prepare and deliver medicines, it is of less moment to the faculty, because their standing and reputation will lead them to be cautious and faithful. We have been feelingly warned, within these few years, of the dangers that assail us through the medium of our food and drink. Mr. Accum has excited an effectual alarm upon the subject of *death in the pot*, but what is this to *death in the pill*, though some evil-minded persons stand ready no doubt to say, what they affect to believe, that no less was to be expected? That the indulgences of the palate, highly seasoned viands, luxurious diet, unsparing potations, should bring him to death's door, has been the lot of man from the infancy of his race? Intemperance of one kind or another has been the foe of his life and health from time immemorial, and it matters little whether the evil is perpetrated by unadulterated ragouts of the finest flavor and quality, or by a tough beef steak seasoned with artificial Cayenne pepper; whether the demon lurks in the shape of the sparkling juice of rich Madeira, or of the execrable mixtures sold under the accomodating name of bitters, for the morning drams or phlegm-cutters of our backwoodsmen. This might be submitted to; it is one of the ills that flesh is heir to. But when druggist and apothecary, pestle and mortar, enter into the lists against us: when we swallow poison and saw-dust in the potion which we hoped to find a healing draught; when we find there is no balm in Gilead which is not sophisticated by vermillion, red lead, or plaster of Paris; this is indeed the unkindest cut of all, and we can only dispose ourselves to yield up the contest with what dignity we may, and fall with the dying exclamation of Cæsar upon our lips.

It behoves patients and physicians both to have an eye to these matters. It is in vain for the one to prescribe, or the other to swallow, if the honest endeavors of both are to be thwarted by the substitution of some unhallowed & adulterated compound, instead of the pure elixir, the unalloyed balsam which alone can amend and heal. What avails it to the sick man, shuddering with the rigors of an intermittent fever, that he has the best medical advice that the twenty-four states can afford him, if he is doomed to perish under the infliction of a diet of *factitious* Peruvian bark, composed of the refuse of the tan-yard and saw-pit, soaked in a solution of aloes to give it taste, color, and *efficacy?* Who would not rather endure some at least of the tortues of indigestion, than throw himself upon the mercy of those who will send him, for the best ipecacuanha, a mixture of powdered sarsaparilla and tartar emetic; or still worse, a villanous compound of sulphate of zinc and the dust of decayed coffins? an ominous conjunction—a medicine, one would suspect, which might even be said, in some sort, 'to make the food it feeds on.'

EPITAPHS.

I have often wished these false records of the deceased were written upon oath. We should then have less falsehood in compositions wherein truth would be so desirable and useful, and our churches that boast of symmetry and good architecture, would not be so often disgraced by these sublime panegyrics. I have heard one, who loved punning even on such grave subjects, declare, that the only assertions which epitaphs in general could boast as true, where the initial words, "Here lieth."

It was said, that the Pope advised Petrach to marry Laura—but that the poet refused, because he feared that the familiarity of marriage would extinguish his passion. A blunt person, on reading the anecdote, observed, "There is a fool, who won't eat his dinner, lest he should lose his appetite."

RELIGIOUS.

One hour well spent
Is worth an age of common time.

EXTRACT FROM CHALMERS.

No man hath seen God at any time,—and the power which is unseen is terrible. Fancy trembles before its own picture, and superstition throws its darkest image over it. The voice of the thunder is awful, but not so awful as the conception of that angry Being who sits in mysterious concealment, and gives it all its energy. In these sketches of the imagination, fear is sure to predominate. We gather an impression of Nature's God, from those scenes where Nature threatens, and looks dreadful. We speak not of the theology of the schools, and the empty parade of its demonstrations. We speak of the theology of actual feeling,—that theology which is sure to derive its lessons from the quarter whence the human heart derives its strongest sensations,—and we refer but to your own feelings, and to the history of this world's opinions, if God is more felt or more present to your imaginations in the loveliness of spring, or the luxuriance of a summer landscape, than in the winter with its mighty storm, which sweeps the forest of its leaves, when the rushing of the storm is heard upon our windows, and man flees to cover himself from the desolation that walketh over the surface of the world.

If nature and her elements are dreadful, how dreadful that mysterious and unseen Being, who sits behind the elements before formed, and gives birth and movement to all things! But the mystery in which he is shrouded,—it is that dark and unknown region of spirits, where he reigns in glory, and stands revealed to the immediate view of Heaven's worshippers,—it is the inexplicable manner of his being so far removed from that province of space within which the understanding of man can expatiate,—it is its total unlikeness to all that nature can furnish to the eye of the body, to the conception of the mind which animates it,—it is all this which throws the Being who formed us at a distance so incomprehensible,—which throws an impenetrable mantle over his way, and gives us the idea of some dark and untrodden interval between the glory of God, and all the visible and created.

Now, Jesus Christ has lifted this mysterious veil, or rather has entered within it. He is set at the right hand of God; and though the brightness of his Father's glory, and the express image of his person, he appears to us in the palpable character of a man; and those highattributes of truth, and justice, and mercy, which could not be felt or measured, stood, as they existed in the abstract and invisible Deity, brought down to our conceptions in a manner the most touching and impressive, by having been made, through Jesus Christ, to flow in utterance from human lips, and to beam in expressive physiognomy from a human countenance.

So long as I had nothing before me but the unseen spirit of God, my mind wandered in uncertainty, my busy fancy was free to expatiate, and its images filled my heart with disquietude and terror. But in the life, and person, and history of Jesus Christ, the attributes of the Deity are brought down to the observation of the senses; and I can no longer mistake them, when in the Son, who is the express image of his Father, I see them carried home to my understanding by the evidence and expression of human agency—when I see the kindness of the Father, in the tears which flow from his Son at the tomb of Lazarus,—when I see his justice blended with his mercy, in the exclamation, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem," by Jesus Christ; uttered with a tone more tender than the sympathy of human love ever prompted, while he bewails the sentence of its desolation—and in the look of energy and significance which he threw upon Peter, I feel the judgment of God himself, flashing conviction upon my conscience, and calling me to repent while his wrath is suspended, and he still waiteth to be gracious.

A good and cultivated mind, is preferable to rank or riches